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latter containing many interesting anecdotes and appreciations of such men as Sir Charles Russell, Rufus and Joseph H. Choate, Benjamin F. Butler, Abraham Lincoln, and others. The latter part of the book contains verbatim copies of portions of the stenographers' notes of cross-examinations of important witnesses in several famous cases, selected with reference to their bearing upon the suggestions offered in the early chapters.

For the young lawyer the book contains many valuable suggestions, aptly illustrated by interesting and entertaining examples taken from famous cases. In selecting these illustrations the author has intentionally chosen as far as possible those that are striking and dramatic. As a rule, this has been done to good purpose and with telling effect. A notable example is the cross-examination of Sovine by Abraham Lincoln. The incident is full of dramatic possibilities, which are fully brought out by the author's clever handling, with the twofold result of holding the attention of the casual reader and creating such a vivid picture of the scene that it, with the lesson it is intended to teach, is indelibly impressed on the student's mind.

On the other hand, Mr. Wellman has at times allowed himself to be carried away by his love for the dramatic, and in his enthusiasm seems to have lost sight of the ostensible purpose of the book. For example, the soliloquy of Robert Ingersoll over the tomb of Napoleon at the close of the chapter on "Some Famous Cross-Examiners," although undoubtedly a fine dramatic effort, has no logical connection with the subject of discussion, and its introduction seems a bit forced.

On the whole, however, the book is well-written, instructive, and entertaining, and almost universal in its appeal. To any one interested in this most fascinating phase of court-room life it will well repay a careful reading.

R. B. E.

THE LAW OF MINES AND MINING INJURIES. By EDWARD J. WHITE, LL.B. One volume, pp. xxviii+966. St. Louis: The F. H. Thomas Law Book Company, 1903.

While the subject of mines and mining is by no means a new one in the law, its constantly increasing importance in this country and its new phases, which are continually arising, make a book like this of much value to the active practitioner.

The work is divided into two parts. The first treats of the "Different Relations Arising from the Ownership of Mines

and Minerals." This part contains considerable technical information as to current terms used to designate different mineral deposits and formations, with the distinctive characteristics of each, together with a full discussion as to the property rights appertaining to the same. One chapter is devoted to mining rules and customs, discussing their relation to, and the extent to which they are incorporated in, the state and Federal statutes. Another chapter is devoted to the comparatively new subject of oil and gas leases, and the law relating thereto is well summarized.

The rights and liabilities arising from the relations of lessor and lessee of mines, water rights, mining easements, the relation of employer and employee, are all fully considered, likewise the situations arising when mines are owned and controlled by the various sorts of common-law and statutory associations.

The second part of the book deals with "Actions for Injuries to Mining Rights and Persons," discussing at length the various personal actions and their effect as applied to the general subject.

On the whole, the work is decidedly good, and the subject is clearly and logically set forth. Our only adverse criticism would be that the author goes rather largely into detail in applying familiar common-law principles to the subject in hand. Particularly in the second part of the work, a great deal of space is devoted to setting forth principles which apply equally well and in the same manner to all other branches of business and trade where the same relations exist; and the fact that the same questions also arise with regard to mining rights hardly justifies the lengthy repetition of such familiar propositions in a work of this nature.

J. B. C.

A REVIEW OF THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT AT ST. PAUL IN THE CASE OF UNITED STATES v. NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY. By J. L. THORNDIKE, of the Boston Bar. Pp. 36. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1903.

Although one may not be inclined to agree with the views here expressed by Mr. Thorndike in criticising the Circuit Court's decision against the Northern Securities Company, the pamphlet is one which deserves careful reading by any one who is reviewing that case and the questions there involved. The plan pursued by Mr. Thorndike has been to analyze the mode of reasoning upon which the decision is based, and at each